P

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS

OF

THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT

FOR THE

MONTH OF JANUARY 1901.

Pol.
1901

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

MADRAS GOVERNMENT

IN THE

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT

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POLITICAL DEPARTMENT,

FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 1901.

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DISPOSAL LIST

OF

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FOR THE

MONTH OF JANUARY 1901.

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28	17th „	..	..	55	*Education of the Children of Kandyan Pensioners.*—Communicating to the Government Agent, Tanjore, letter from the Ceylon Government sanctioning his proposals regarding the system of private tuition afforded to the children of Kandyan pensioners in the Tanjore district.
33	19th „	..	No. 866 of 1900.	59	*Chitrali Prisoners.* — Regarding Daniyal Beg and Shér Afzal's daughter.
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Disposal No.	Date of Disposal.	Date of Despatch to Secretary of State for India.	Numbers and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Receipt Nos.	Despatch abstract or purport of paper.
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37	22nd „	..	..	47	*Employment of Europeans in Native States.*—Sanctioning the employment of Messrs. James Jukes and M. Jules Martin on the establishment of His Highness the Raja of Pudukkóttai.
47	25th „	..	..	D.O. 49	*Death of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.*—Directing that a telegram be despatched to His Excellency the Governor of the French Settlements in India thanking him for his words of condolence and sympathy on the —.
49	28th „	..	..	P.O. 51	*Death of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India.*—Directing that a telegram be despatched to His Excellency the Governor-General of Nova Goa thanking him for his message of condolence on the —.
50	29th „	..	No. 685 of 1900.	45	*Masulipatam Pensions.*—Approving the arrangements proposed by the Collector of Kistna for securing the shares of the minors of the family of the late Dáúd 'Ali.
51	29th „	..	..	84	*Chitralis.*—Communicating to the Collector and District Magistrate of the Nilgiris, with instructions, letter from the Government of India sanctioning the release of certain —.
52	30th „	..	..	88	*Political Uniform.* — Recording letter from the Government of India, Foreign department, forwarding an amended list of appointments, the holders of which are entitled to wear the —.

Disposal No.	Date of Disposal.	Date of Despatch to Secretary of State for India.	Numbers and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Receipt Nos.	Despatch abstract or purport of paper.
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58	31st „	..	..	87	*Residency Surgeon, Trivandrum.*—Declaring that Mr. H. C. Perkins, —, belongs to the first of the classes of officers specified in article 1096 of the Civil Service Regulations and that he is entitled to draw a daily allowance of Rs. 5.

DISPOSAL LIST

OF

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS IN THE ORDINARY SERIES, POLITICAL DEPARTMENT,

FOR THE

MONTH OF JANUARY 1901.

Disposal No.	Date of Disposal.	Date of Despatch to Secretary of State for India.	Numbers and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Receipt Nos.	Despatch abstract or purport of paper.
1	1901. 8th Jan.	..	..	1809	*Shoranur-Cochin Railway.* — Communicating to the Resident in Cochin, Public Works department proceedings, forwarding copies of the draft agreement for working the — for the signature of the Diwan.
2	8th "	..	..	1805	*Manager of the Carnatic Stipends Office.* — Communicating to the Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends, Financial department proceedings, stating that the proposition statement for the grant of a personal allowance of Rs. 15 per mensem to Mir Ghulam-i-Abbas Sahib, —, will be awaited and directing that certain addition be made to the estimates of the Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends, for 1901–1902.
3 4	8th "	..	..	1801	*Kandyan Pensioners.* — Forwarding to the Ceylon Government a petition addressed to the Collector of Madura by Sitammal, the daughter-in-law of Chinna Nayana Nayak, a Kandyan pensioner, together with a copy of the report thereon.

Disposal No.	Date of Disposal.	Date of Despatch to Secretary of State for India.	Numbers and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Receipt Nos.	Despatch abstract or purport of paper.
5	1901. 9th Jan.	..	..	1800 of 1900.	*Rafi-ul-mulk.*—Recording Revenue department proceedings, extending the period of probation of —, Deputy Collector, by another year, *i.e.*, until the results of the Special Test examinations to be held in October 1901 are published and Educational department proceedings exempting him from passing certain Special Tests.
6	9th "	..	..	6	*Budget Estimates.*—Communicating to the Political Agent, Banganapalle, Financial department proceedings, passing orders on the — for 1901–1902 of the Survey department.
7	10th "	..	No. 431 of 1900.	2	*Tanjore Bond Suit.* — Recording letter from the Collector of Tanjore reporting the result of Original Suit No. 20 of 1900 on the file of the Sub-Court, Kumbakónam, and sanctioning the payment of a fee of Rs. 60 to the Government Pleader.
8	11th "	..	..	1792 of 1900.	*Copy of Government Order.* — Declining, with remarks, to sanction the grant to the Maharaja of Bobbili of a —, No. 967, Political, dated 29th October 1886 with extracts from the appendices annexed thereto regarding native titles.
9	11th "	..	..	5	*Her Highness Nawab Khair-un-nisa Begam Sahiba.*—Sanctioning the request of — that G.O., No. 853, Political, dated 21st December 1900 permitting her to proceed to Hyderabad for one year and to draw her stipend from the treasury of the Hyderabad Residency, may have effect from the date of her departure from Madras.
11	12th "	..	..	20	*Famine Commission.* — Communicating to the Political Agents, Banganapalle and Sanduru, Revenue department proceedings, communicating to the Board of Revenue with instructions Resolution of the Government of India appointing a —.

Disposal No.	Date of Disposal.	Date of Despatch to Secretary of State for India.	Numbers and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Receipt Nos.	Despatch abstract or purport of paper.
12	1901. 12th Jan.	..	..	8 26	*Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Madras.* — Recording letter from the Government of India stating that the resumption by Herr Karl Prumler of charge of his office as — has been announced in the *Gazette of India* and directing republication of the notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette.*
13 14	12th „	..	..	24	*Kandyan Pensioner.* — Forwarding to the Ceylon Government petition addressed by — Kandi Katti Sundara Rajulu Raja together with a copy of a report thereon by the Collector of Trichinopoly.
15 16	12th „	..	..	11	*Combined Post and Telegraph Office at Chalai Bazaar in the Travancore State.*—Stating that the Government has no objection to the proposed opening of a —. Copy to the Government of India.
17	12th „	..	..	C. No. 1807 of 1900.	*Certificate of Pedigree.* — Stating that the Government has no objection to the grant of a — by the Paymaster to Carnatic Stipendiary No. 202 Ghulam Nabi-ul-lah Ahmad Sahib, but that nothing else will be given, and requesting the Paymaster to obtain and send for inspection the letters of introduction which were shown to him by the Carnatic stipendiary.
18	12th „	..	..	5055 of 190	*Sulaiman Jah.* — Recording report on the progress made by, —, a candidate in the Inspector's class of the Police Training School at Vellore.
19	12th „	..	..	32	*Petition.* — Requesting the Paymaster to inform Haji Shaikh Ahmad, a dismissed trooper of His late Highness the last Nawab of the Carnatic, that his request for grant of a pension is inadmissible.

Disposal No.	Date of Disposal.	Date of Despatch to Secretary of State for India.	Numbers and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Receipt Nos.	Despatch abstract or purport of paper.
	1901.				
20 21	15th Jan.	..	..	25	*Kandyan Pensioner.*— Communicating in continuation of G.O., No. 820, dated 8th December 1900, to the Collector of North Arcot, for necessary action, letter from the Government of Ceylon stating that that Government approves of the suggestion of the Collector of North Arcot that — Govindarajulu may wait for one or two years before receiving an increased rate of food allowance. Copy to the Honourable the Colonial Secretary, Colombo.
22 23	15th "	..	..	19	*Boundary Dispute.*—Addressing His Excellency the Governor of the French Settlements in India regarding the disputed ownership of a piece of land in Valudavur village, Villupuram taluk, bordering on the French territory of Pondicherry.
24	15th "	..	..	38 50	*Nayar Brigade.* — Informing the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, by telegram, that the Deputy Adjutant-General, Madras Command, telegraphs that Captain Keays cannot lea e his regiment for employment with the —, as he has not passed the examination prescribed in paragraph 233, section 5, Vol. II, Army Regulations (Provisional Issue.)
25	16th "	..	..	1734	*Petition.*—Informing the Jagirdar of Avalcondah with reference to his — on behalf of his two sons employed in the North Arcot Collectorate that Government does not interfere in respect to the gift of subordinate appointments, and advising him to address the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue) to which his communication will be transferred for consideration.
29	18th "	..	..	52	*Census.* — Recording Revenue department proceedings recording letter from the Superintendent of Census submitting to Government copy of a letter addressed by him to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin regarding the taking of the — of the military stations of Quilon and Trichur by the civil officers of the Travancore and Cochin Darbars.

Disposal No.	Date of Disposal.	Date of Despatch to Secretary of State for India.	Numbers and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Receipt Nos.	Despatch abstract or purport of paper.
30	1901. 18th Jan.	..	..	54	*Census.*—Communicating to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin Revenue department proceedings communicating, with remarks, to the Superintendent of Census Operations resolution of the Government of India regarding — accounts.
31	18th „	..	..	39	*Carnatic Stipend.* — Declining to modify the order passed in the case of Minachi Ammal assigning to her a compassionate allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem as a dependant of the late Raja Eashwar Doss.
32	18th „	..	..	36	——— Declining to interfere in the matter of petition from Muhammad 'Abd-ul-hadí requesting that the bonus amount due to his son-in-law 'Abd-ul-'aziz may not be paid to him.
36	21st „	..	..	73	*Consular Agent for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Cocanada.*—Recording Government of India letter stating that the resumption by Mr. G. M. Lake of charge of his office as — has been announced in the *Gazette of India*, and republishing the notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette.*
38 39	22nd „	..	Nos. 770–71 of 1900.	74	*Kandyan Pensioner.*—Communicating to the Government Agent, Tanjore, for necessary action, letter from the Honourable the Colonial Secretary, Colombo, declining to comply with the request of — P. Tyagasimhala Raja praying for a grant of money to settle his debts.
40	23rd „	..	No. 780A of 1900.	78	*Alathorayur Anicut.*—Communicating to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin proceedings of the Revenue department appointing M.R.Ry. Rai Bahadur S. Gopalakrishna Aiyar, Executive Engineer, Tinnevelly, to represent this Government on the proposed Commission to enquire into and report on the question of the —.

Disposal No.	Date of Disposal.	Date of Despatch to Secretary of State for India.	Numbers and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Receipt Nos.	Despatch abstract or purport of paper.
41	1901. 24th Jan.	..	..	64	*Shoranur-Cochin Railway.* — Communicating to the Resident in Cochin Public Works (Railway) department proceedings authorising the Agent, Madras Railway, to purchase certain locomotives from the Southern Mahratta Railway Company for construction purposes on the —.
42	24th „	..	No. 478 of 1900. Nos. 712–13 of 1900. No. 829 of 1900.	42	*Count Rudolf Festeties de Tolna.*— Informing — that the facts disclosed by the enquiries made as to the conduct of the islanders of Minicoy on the occasion of the loss of his yacht "The Tolna" do not support his claim or render any further action on the part of Government necessary.
43 44	24th „	..	..	82	*Chitrali Amir-ul-Mulk.*—Forwarding to the Government of India, for disposal, a letter, with translation, addressed by — to his mother.
45	25th „	..	..	115	*Funeral of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.*—Wiring to the Resident in Travancore that no official announcement of the date of the — has yet been received, but that, according to Reuter, the funeral will take place on the 2nd proximo, which may be assumed to be correct.
46	25th „	..	..	93	*Supply of Arms to the Cochin Darbar.*—Communicating to the Resident in Cochin letter from the Government of India stating that orders will be issued for the supply to the Cochin Darbar of seven muzzle-loading smooth-bore muskets, barrel 30 inches long, and bore ⅝th inch.
48	28th „	..	..	99	*Visit of His Highness the Raja of Pudukkóttai to Calcutta and Madras.*—Wiring to the Political Agent, Pudukkóttai, to inform His Highness the Raja that His Excellency the Governor is unable to accord him a public reception on the occasion of his visit to Madras.

Disposal No.	Date of Disposal.	Date of Despatch to Secretary of State for India.	Numbers and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Receipt Nos.	Despatch abstract or purport of paper.
54	1901. 30th Jan.	..	..	116	*Body Guard of His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore.* — Communicating to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin letter from the Government of India sanctioning the supply to the Travancore Darbar of 138 iron stirrups, with lance buckets and straps, on payment, from the Madras Arsenal.
55 56	30th „	..	..	..	*Mr. G. W. Elphinstone, I.C.S.*— Directing — to assume charge of the office of Political Agent, Puddukkóttai, and addressing His Highness the Rajah on the subject.
57	31st „	..	..	123	*Imperial Gazetteer of India.* — Communicating to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, Revenue department proceedings passing orders on the suggestions of the Government of India regarding the revision of the —.

DISPOSAL LIST

OF

PAPERS IN THE ROUTINE SERIES.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT,

FOR THE

MONTH OF JANUARY 1901.

Disposal No.	Date of Disposal.	Date of Despatch to Secretary of State for India.	Numbers and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Receipt Nos.	Despatch abstract or purport of paper.
1	1901. 8th Jan.	..	..	1799 of 1900.	" *India List and India Office List*".— Communicating to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, Financial department proceedings requesting the Registrar and Superintendent of Records, India Office, to supply a hundred copies of the — and directing the latter to distribute the copies in a certain manner.
2	8th "	..	..	1787 of 1900.	*Plague-infected Areas.*—Communicating to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, in continuation of G.O., R. No. 475, dated 8th December 1900, Local and Municipal department proceedings ordering the issue of a notification revising the list of —.
3	8th "	..	..	1797 of 1900.	*Docket Form.*—Recording Public department memorandum prescribing the — to be used in the case of copies of proceedings other than printed proceedings communicated by one department of the Secretariat to another.
4	8th "	..	..	1790 of 1900.	*Petition.* — Endorsing paragraph XIV, C. Petition Rules, on — from Muḥammad 'Abd-ullâh Ṣâḥib and another, of Triplicane, praying for increase of pension.
5	9th "	..	..	1802 of 1900.	*Laccadives.*—Replying to reminder from the Government of India on the subject of the future administration of the —.

Disposal No.	Date of Disposal.	Date of Despatch to Secretary of State for India.	Numbers and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Receipt Nos.	Despatch abstract or purport of paper.
6	1801. 9th Jan.	..	..	1804 of 1900.	*Petition.* — Endorsing paragraph XIII of C. Petition Rules on — from Vadakavakaran Ouseph and others, of Trichur, Cochin State, praying that a certain regulation depriving them of the right to certain trees, which is about to be passed in the Cochin State, may be cancelled.
7	9th „	..	..	1789 of 1900.	——— Endorsing paragraph XIV, C. Petition Rules, on — from Báber 'Alí Ṣáḥib praying for the grant of a pension.
8	9th „	..	..	1811 of 1900.	*Memorial returned to the Writers.*— Forwarding to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin for delivery to the writers memorials addressed to the Government of India by E. V. Ittiyara and G. Abraham, of Cochin and P. A. Bastion and others, of Travancore.
9	9th „	..	..	1806 of 1900.	——— Forwarding to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, for delivery to the writer, memorial addressed to the Government of India by Thommen, of Aratapuramba, Travancore.
10	9th „	..	..	1812 of 1900.	*Customs.*—Communicating to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, Revenue department proceedings communicating to the Board of Revenue letter from the Government of India stating that when goods have passed through the Custom-house and all formalities have been observed, the Custom-house should record the transaction as it occurred, and should not modify the entry if the goods are subsequently lost.
11	9th „	..	..	1795 of 1900.	*Veteria Indica.*—Communicating to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, Educational department proceedings communicating letter from Mr. Thurston forwarding certain extracts relating to —.
12	10th „	..	..	18	*Census.*—Communicating to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin and to the Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends, Revenue department proceedings directing heads of departments to postpone, till after the —, all avoidable transfers of subordinates detailed for census duty and restrict as much as possible grants of leave to them.

Disposal No.	Date of Disposal.	Date of Despatch to Secretary of State for India.	Numbers and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Receipt Nos.	Despatch abstract or purport of paper.
13	1901. 10th Jan.	..	..	9	*Memorials returned to the Writers.* —Forwarding to the Resident in Cochin, for delivery to the writers, memorial addressed to the Government of India by Thuppen Nambudri and another on the subject of their alleged rights in the Uthayathungeswaram Pandita Sabha.
14	10th „	..	..	10	——— Forwarding to the Resident in Travancore, for delivery to the writers, memorial addressed to the Government of India by K. Kuravilla and others, of Meenachil, Travancore, praying that the Poonjatie and Purmade roads may be connected.
15	10th „	..	..	12	——— Forwarding to the Resident in Cochin, for delivery to the writers, memorial addressed to the Government of India by Father Emmanuel D'Costa and others, vicar and parishioners of the Kurishingal Church in the Cochin State.
16	10th „	..	..	16	*Petition.* — Transferring to the Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends, with remark — from Muhammad Anwar-ud-dín Khán Bahadur requesting the return of the pedigree submitted to Government with his application of 23rd November 1898.
17	12th „	..	..	22	——— Directing the return to Mirzá Sikandar Bakhsh of a true copy of a G.O., which he enclosed with his former — to Government.
18	12th „	..	..	34	——— Endorsing paragraph VI C. Petition Rules, on — from Aftáb Bégam praying that her son may be provided with some appointment.
19	12th „	..	..	21	*Khatija Sultan.* — Informing the Paymaster that orders about the grant of compassionate allowance to —, widow of the late Carnatic Stipendiary, 4441, Muhammad Ghaus, will issue in due course.

Disposal No.	Date of Disposal.	Date of Despatch to Secretary of State for India.	Numbers and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Receipt Nos.	Despatch abstract or purport of paper.
20	1901. 15th Jan.	..	..	31	*Memorial Rules.*—Recording Public department proceedings recording notification of the Government of India issuing a note to clause (6) of rule XII of the Rules for the transmission of memorials to Her Majesty's Government, and directing that the notification be published in three consecutive issues of the *Fort St. George Gazette* and of all District Gazettes in English and the several vernaculars of the Presidency.
21	15th „	..	..	37	*Returns of Casualties among Carnatic Stipendiaries.* — Recording blank — paid at out-stations for the quarter ending 31st December 1900.
22	15th „	..	..	40	*Statement of Casualties among Carnatic Stipendiaries.*—Recording — for quarter ending 31st December 1900.
23	15th „	..	..	27	*Memorial returned to the Writer.*—Forwarding to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, for delivery to the writer, memorial addressed to the Government of India by N. Padmanabha Pillai, late 2nd class Inspector of Police, Travancore.
24	16th „	..	..	49	*Plague-infected Areas.*—Communicating to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, Local and Municipal department proceedings ordering the issue of a notification revising the list of —.
26	17th „	..	..	43	*Quarantine Regulations.* — Communicating to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, Marine department proceedings ordering the publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and Maritime District Gazettes of the Regulations under "The Quarantine and Prevention of Diseases Ordinance, 1897," recently promulgated in Ceylon.
27	19th „	..	..	63 68	*His Excellency the Viceroy's Tour.*—Recording accounts of — in Travancore and Cochin and the Bellary district and the arrangements made in connection therewith.

Disposal No.	Date of Disposal.	Date of Despatch to Secretary of State for India.	Numbers and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Receipt Nos.	Despatch abstract or purport of paper.
	1901.				
28	19th Jan.	..	..	1719 of 1900. 1808 of 1900. 14	*Communications to Native Chiefs.*—Recording letters from Political Officers stating that no communications were made to Native Darbars on the subject of G O., No. 772, dated 19th November 1900, regarding certificates of identity granted to Natives of India visiting England and other foreign countries.
29	19th „	..	..	1 46	*His Excellency the Viceroy's Tour.*—Recording accounts of — in Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts and the arrangements made in connection therewith.
30	21st „	..	..	61	*Petition.*— Endorsing paragraph XIV, C. Petition Rules, on — from Saida Bégam, praying that she may be granted an allowance out of the lapsed stipend of Shahzadi Bégam, widow of 'Abd-ul Hamid Khán Bahadur.
31	22nd „	..	..	75	*Indian Tariff Act.*—Communicating to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin proceedings of the Revenue department on notification of the Government of India republishing, with schedule IV of the — VIII of 1894.
32	22nd „	..	..	76	*Nayar Brigade.*—Recording letter from the Resident in Travancore and Cochin reporting that Major Dawson handed over charge of the — to Captain Bonsfield on the afternoon of the 29th December 1900.
33	22nd „	..	..	79	*Indian Merchandise Marks Act IV of 1889.*—Communicating to the Resident in Travancore and Coching proceedings of the Revenue department on letter from the Government of India forwarding a copy of its letter addressed to the Government of Bombay communicating orders on certain questions under section 10 (2) (*f*) (*i*) of the —.
34 35	22nd „	..	No. 474 R., dated 8th December 1900.	1778 of 1900 1780 of 1900. 77 of 1901. 83 of 1901.	*Free Medical Attendance.*—Forwarding to the Government of India copies of communications addressed by Political Officers to Diwans of Native States with reference to its letter on the subject of —.

Disposal No.	Date of Disposal.	Date of Despatch to Secretary of State for India.	Numbers and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Receipt Nos.	Despatch abstract or purport of paper.
36	1901. 22nd Jan.	..	No. 83 R. of 1899.	67	*Intimation to the Military Authorities of Outrages of a Political Nature.*— Recording proceedings of the Public department on letter from the Government of India regarding —.
37	22nd „	..	..	85	*Erratum.*— Recording — issued by the Public department to G.O., No. 1039, Public, dated 6th October 1900, regarding communications to Government.
38	25th „	..	..	91	*Plague Cases in the Madras Presidency* — Communicating to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, Local and Municipal department proceedings reporting to the Government of India — for the week ending the 12th January 1901, and ordering the publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of statements showing — since August 1898.
39	25th „	..	..	95	*Cochin Regulation IV of* 1076.—Recording letter from the Resident in Travancore and Cochin forwarding two copies of —.
40	25th „	..	..	96	*Permission to reside in Travancore.*— Granting Mr. Hedley Hiscox Goodall —.
41	25th „	..	..	103	*Erratum.*— Communicating to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, in continuation of G.O., No. 31, Political, dated 22nd January 1901, Revenue department proceedings communicating to the Board of Revenue, in continuation of G.O., No. 93, dated 15th January 1901, notification of the Government of India regarding an — in Schedule IV of the Indian Tariff Act.
42	25th „	..	..	..	*Withheld Memorials.*— Forwarding to the Government of India, Foreign department, list of — for quarter ending 31st December 1900.
43	25th „	..	..	97	*Customs Duty.*— Communicating to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, Revenue department proceedings communicating to the Board of Revenue letter from the Government of India passing orders on a claim preferred by Messrs. John Fleming & Co., Bombay, to the refund of the difference between one and five per cent. *ad valorem* paid by them on certain joint-plates and clips.

Disposal No.	Date of Disposal.	Date of Despatch to Secretary of State for India.	Numbers and Dates of previous Proceedings.	Receipt Nos.	Despatch abstract or purport of paper.
44 45	1901. 28th Jan	..	..	94	*Communications to Native Chiefs.*—Forwarding to the Government of India copies of communications addressed by the Resident to the Diwans of Travancore and Cochin on the subject of G.O., R. No. 10, dated 9th January 1901, relating to customs.
46	28th "	..	..	..	*Unanswered references.* — Forwarding to the Government of India, Foreign department, statement of — for the fourth quarter of 1900.
47	29th "	..	..	111	*Notifications under the Epidemic Diseases Act.*—Communicating to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, Local and Municipal department proceedings forwarding copies of certain —.
48	29th "	..	..	86	*Combined Post and Telegraph Office.* — Recording letter from the Superintendent of Telegraphs, Madras Division, reporting that a — was opened at Mavalikara in the Travancore State on the 15th January 1901.
50	31st "	..	..	130	*His Excellency the Viceroy's visit to Madura.*—Recording report of —.

Government {1901} of Madras.

POLITICAL.

Recd. } 1901. *Enclosures*

Regd. *Spare copies*

G.O., &c., Nos. 26, 27, 17th January 1901.

JANUARY.

Employment of Europeans in Native States.

Sanctioning, with remarks, the retention by the Cochin Darbar of the services of Mr. Haffield as Mechanical Engineer until 15th February 1902 on the same rate of pay, *viz.*, Rs. 700 *per mensem*. Copy to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—again the following paper :—

G.O., No. 496, Political, dated 8th August 1900.

Abstract.—Informing the Resident in Travancore and Cochin by telegram of the sanction accorded to the appointment of Mr. Haffield as a Mechanical Engineer by the Cochin State, and requesting the Resident to draw the attention of the Darbar to the ruling conveyed in G.O., No. 823, Political, dated 3rd September 1886, whereby the previous sanction of the Government of India should be obtained for the employment of Europeans in Native States.

Read—also the following paper :—

From G. T. MACKENZIE, Esq., I.C.S., Acting Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Cochin, 16th December 1900, C. No. 4.

In G.O., No. 496, Political, dated 8th August 1900, the appointment of Mr. Robert Haffield as a Mechanical Engineer in the Cochin State for a period of six months on a salary of Rs. 700 per mensem was sanctioned. The six months commenced on August 15th and will expire on February 15th, 1901.

2. Mr. Haffield has spent the whole of his time since August 15th in the forest with the Conservator, Mr. Alwar Chetty, and he sees his way to constructing a tramway, about fifteen miles in length, which, chiefly by gravitation and with very little traction by bullocks, will bring timber from the interior of the forest to the river. The Conservator of Forests and the Cochin Darbar are well satisfied with Mr. Haffield's work and say that his abilities are specially suited to the task in hand. On December 12th I had an audience at the palace, and His Highness the Raja asked me to request the Madras Government to sanction the retention of Mr. Haffield's services for one year more, that is, until February 15th, 1902, until the close of another working season in the forest.

3. Referring to page 3 of G.O., No. 496, dated 8th August 1900, I see that the Government of India in the telegram of the 31st July leaves it open to the Madras Government to extend the period, but directs the Madras Government to consider whether the salary of Rs. 700 is excessive.

4. On this point I beg leave to say that the phrase mechanical engineer perhaps conveys an erroneous idea of the work which Mr. Haffield is doing. He is surveying a line for a tramway and will have to construct the tramway in virgin forest which is at times very malarious. It is skilled work which requires a professional man and it is a special work which is expected hereafter to benefit greatly the revenues of the Cochin State, so that it is of importance that the work should be well done.

5. In these circumstances I have the honour to recommend that the retention of Mr. Haffield's services for one year on the same salary may be sanctioned.

ORDER—No. 26, Political, dated 17th January 1901.

The retention by the Cochin Darbar of Mr. Haffield's services until 15th February 1902 on the same rate of pay, *viz.*, Rs. 700 *per mensem*, is sanctioned.

2. The explanation furnished in paragraph 4 of the Resident's letter read above in regard to the need for re-employing Mr. Haffield on the same rate of pay is accepted as sufficient.

(True Extract.)

G. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

To the Resident in Travancore and Cochin.

ENDORSEMENT—No. 27, Political, dated 17th January 1901.

Copy to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

G. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

Government {1901} of Madras.

POLITICAL.

Recd. }1901. *Enclosures*

Regd. *Spare copies*

G.O., No. 28, 17th January 1901.

JANUARY.

Education of the Children of Kandyan Pensioners.

Communicating to the Government Agent, Tanjore, letter from the Ceylon Government sanctioning his proposals regarding the system of private tuition afforded to the children of Kandyan pensioners in the Tanjore district.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—again the following paper :—

G.O., Nos. 764, 765, Political, dated 16th November 1900.

Read—again the following paper :—

G.O., Mis. No. 308, Political, dated 5th May 1900.

Read—the following paper :—

From J. TWIGG, Esq., Government Agent, Tanjore, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 15th March 1900, No. 47.

I have the honour to forward herewith, for the orders of Government, petition dated 23rd October 1899 from M.R.Ry. Alagia Manavala Simhala Raja, Kandyan pensioner, Tanjore, requesting sanction for the payment, with arrears, of certain contingent charges incurred by the tutor to the Kandyan boys at Manambuchavadi, Tanjore.

2. Copies of previous petitions, dated 28th March 1896, 26th August 1896 and 5th April 1897 sent to the Government Agent and referred to in the petition under report are enclosed.

3. The papers were sent up for Government Agent's orders by the sirkele on 15th June 1897 after some delay, and it was then found necessary to obtain information on certain points with a view to dispose of the matter finally.

4. In August 1897 Mr. Andrew considered that contingent charges might be recommended, but on a further consideration of the facts that the guardians of some of the boys were living on their food allowance and that the charges were incurred without proper sanction, passed the order, enclosure 1, to the petition.

5. Under these circumstances, I am of opinion that payment of contingent charges asked for in the petition should not be sanctioned.

Enclosures.

From M.R.Ry. S. KRISHNASAWMI PILLAI, Tutor to the Kandyan boys at Manambuchavadi, Tanjore, to M.R.Ry. K. GOVINDA ROW Avargal, Sirkele, Government Agency, Tanjore, dated 28th March 1896.

I beg to bring to your notice the several difficulties with which I am beset in my tuition.

2. All the nine boys that at present undergo tuition under me are reading not in one standard or form, but in different standards or forms—one boy in the third form, one in the first form, two in the fourth standard, four in the third standard, and two in the second standard. Thus there are five different classes to be taught in the limited time at my disposal. Every day the boys are relieved of their task in school at 5 P.M. They are available for me at 5-30 only. In the absence of a light I am unable to continue the work after sunset. I had to break up the class every day at 6-30 P.M. The parents or guardians of the boys grudge to give me an ordinary country lamp. This even they sometimes refuse to give.

3. For want of convenient seats these boys of five different classes are made to sit round me to facilitate simultaneous engagement. This sort of holding classes in the pial of a Kandyan palace, which is ever noisy and crowded, greatly tells upon the efficiency of my teaching. To provide the class with a rented house by voluntary contribution the guardians plead poverty.

4. To obviate these difficulties, I beg to state that I may be allowed to rent a convenient house on Rs. 5 a month, to engage a peon on Rs. 5 per mensem to help me in my work, to purchase an ordinary hanging lamp on Rs. $2\frac{1}{2}$ with a separate monthly contingency of Rs. $1\frac{1}{3}$ for buying kerosine oil, and that I may be furnished with a chair, a table, a black-board and three benches. I beg to request that early orders may be obtained on the subject as the urgency is great.

From M.R.Ry. ALAGIA MANAVALA SIMHALA RAJA, Tanjore, to M.R.Ry. K. GOVINDA RAO, Avargal, Sirkele to the Government Agent, Tanjore, dated 26th August 1896.

I beg to enclose herewith the bill of actual contingent charges met for the tuition of the twelve Kandyan children at Manambuchavadi, Tanjore, during the months of April, May, June and July 1896. The charges were all indispensable, and all economy was used in the defray of these charges. The oilmonger and the house-owner are importunate in the demand for payment of their dues. I beg you would be pleased to get the sanction of the Government for the same.

2. A like contingent charge is given to the children of Thyaga Simhala Raja at Tiruvadi, Tanjore.

3. The tuition house—a spacious and convenient one—has been chosen and rented for by me. No other house nearer to the Kandyan palace was available at a rent lower than Rs. 5 a month, and no sweeper could be got for less than one rupee a month.

4. Two chairs, four benches, a black-board and a table are indispensably necessary.

5. Two hanging lamps for the children to study under at night in the school-house and a hand lantern to light the children home at night are also necessary. A peon on Rs. 5 a month to collect the boys in time at the school-house and to take them home at night is also necessary as eight out of the twelve children are very young.

6. In conclusion, I beg to request that a permanent monthly contingent, the details of which being given in the margin, be provided for.

	RS.
(1) House-rent at	5
(2) Sweeper	1
(3) Peon	5
(4) Kerosine oil	2¼
Total ..	13¼

Bill of actual charges met for the tuition of the twelve Kandyan children at Manambuchavadi, Tanjore, during the months of April, May, June and July 1896.

	RS.	A.	P.
(1) House-rent for four months at Rs. 5 a month	20	0	0
(2) Sweeper at Re. 1 a month for four months	4	0	0
(3) Kerosine oil for four months at Rs. 1-9-0 a month ..	6	4	0
(4) A copy of printed attendance register	0	4	6
Total ..	30	8	6

From M.R.Ry. ALAGIA MANAVALA SIMHALA RAJA, Tanjore, to the Collector and Government Agent, Tanjore, dated 5th April 1897.

I have the honour to bring to your honour's notice that the tuition class of the Kandyan children at Manambuchavadi, Tanjore, was started on the 15th March 1896, with twelve children under a tutor appointed by your honour's predecessor. Both the tutor and the class are under my supervision. In September 1896 two more children joined the class. These fourteen children belong to nine different families living in nine different houses, but the parents of only six of them draw a pension of Rs. 20 a month, and the parents of the other eight depend entirely on the food allowance of the children for their maintenance.

2. The tuition class requires a convenient school-house. In my residence there is not even a vacant pial where the class can be held both in the morning and in the evening.

3. The question of providing a suitable school-house rented for the purpose and of furnishing the class with the necessary furniture of a class-room, such as benches, black-boards, chairs, tables and lamps was so long ago as the 28th March 1896 and subsequently on the 28th August 1896, brought to the notice of the Sirkele, but till now no notice seems to have been taken.

4. To make the work of the class not to suffer for want of accommodation, a spacious house near my residence has been rented for the purpose at Rs. 5 a month and the necessary arrangement for keeping a light at Rs. 1-9-0 a month and sweeping the house at Re. 1 has been made from the 1st April 1896. Though brought to notice, no notice seems to have been taken of this.

5. The requisition I make on behalf of the tuition class is not without a precedent. For only the three children of Thyaga Simhala Raja, the Sub-Registrar of Tiruvadi, and a Kandyan pensioner, the Government has provided a contingent expense for providing a suitable school-room with the usual furniture. This was done on the recommendation of Mr. Winterbotham,

the then Collector and Government Agent, Tanjore, in his letter, No. 36, dated Vallam, 6th August 1893. When he considered it a necessity in the case of the three children of Thyaga Simhala Raja who has a monthly income of Rs. 150 in the shape of pension and pay from the Government, I have the honour to say how much more necessary would it be in the case of fourteen children who belong to nine different families and whose parents are in very miserable circumstances. Only the parents of six children draw a pension of Rs. 20 a month.

6. In conclusion, I beg to request that your honour would be pleased to order or obtain sanction for the provision of a monthly contingent with retrospective effect from the 1st April 1896, when the arrangements were made by me. The actual contingent expense was Rs. 5 a month for house-rent, a sweeper at Re. 1 a month and Rs. 1-9-0 for lighting. Three benches, two black-boards, two chairs, a table and two hanging lamps are required for the class.

Order—Mis. No. 308, Political, dated 5th May 1900.

The Government agrees with the Government Agent and is not prepared to take any steps towards sanctioning the charges referred to in the petition from Alagia Manavala Simhala Raja, who, it is observed, has no children and has therefore no direct concern with the question of the education of the children of Kandyan pensioners. Petitioner should be so informed by the Government Agent.

2. From the letter from the Government Agent, No. 61, dated the 21st April 1895, it appears that two private tutors were originally engaged for seven children of Kandyan pensioners. Paragraph 3 of the petition under disposal places the number of children at 16. The Government Agent will be requested to report on this point. He will also state how far the system of private tuition is now carried and whether in any cases the fact of the children of Kandyan pensioners being under private tuition is allowed to dispense with their attendance at school.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) G. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

To the Government Agent, Tanjore.

Read—also the following paper:—

From J. ANDREW, Esq., Government Agent, Tanjore, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated 3rd October 1900, R.C. No. 165/. Ag.

Adverting to paragraph 2 of G.O., No. 308, Political, dated 5th May 1900, calling on me to state how far the system of private tuition (afforded to children of Kandyan pensioners, &c., in this district) is now carried, I have the honour to enclose a list of Kandyan children who are in receipt of food allowance and schooling charges in this district with all necessary particulars.

2. Of the twenty-seven boys in the list, fourteen boys in Tanjore Manambuchavadi have one tutor on Rs. 15, one boy in Tanjore Fort has one tutor on Rs. 10, two boys in Tiruvadi have one tutor on Rs. 15, one boy at Mannárgudi has one tutor on Rs. 3, and five boys at Negapatam have one tutor on Rs. 12, the remaining four having either no tutors or tutors paid for by the guardians.

3. The two private tutors in Tanjore were appointed to teach the Tanjore boys *generally* (G.O., No. 237, Political, dated 2nd April 1896, Colonial Secretary's letter to Chief Secretary, dated 1st June 1895). The tutor in Tiruvadi was appointed *specially* to teach the three sons of P. Thyaga Simhala Raja (sub-registrar) under G.O., No. 889, Political, dated 30th December 1893. The tutor in Mannárgudi was sanctioned *specially* to teach the son of Chayadevi, sister of the above-named P. Thyaga Simhala Raja, under G.O., No. 753, Political, dated 28th October 1896. The tutor at Negapatam was also appointed *specially* to teach two of the sons of the late P. Venkatasawmi Raja under G.O., No. 108, Political, dated 11th February 1895.

4. All the private tutors above mentioned, except the one at Negapatam, are attending to the duties originally allotted to them as per several Government Orders quoted, though the number of boys receiving instruction from the tutors in Tanjore and Tiruvadi has varied from time to time according to circumstances.

5. The elder (Abboy) of the two sons of P. Venkatasawmi Raja, for whose benefit the tutor at Negapatam was originally appointed, attained majority and left school in 1897. Some time afterwards the question arose as to whether the tutor should be employed to teach some other Kandyan boys in Negapatam without any change of pay, and in June 1898, after consulting the Principal of the Wesleyan Mission School where the Kandyan boys were reading and the Head Assistant Collector, my predecessor, Mr. Twigg, decided that the tutor should be employed to teach six others (*vide* margin) in addition to Dharma Raja, the *younger* of the two sons of P. Venkatasawmi Raja.

(Serial Nos. 19 to 24 in the enclosed list.)

No. 19, son of Govindasawmi Raja (to whom food allowance was sanctioned in G.O., No. 418, Political, dated 25th June 1897).

Nos. 20 to 23, four sons of a son of Dorasawmi Raja, Kandyan pensioner on Rs. 70 per mensem, and daughter of P. Venkatasawmi Raja. (Food allowance sanctioned in G.Os, No. 261, Political, dated 21st April 1897 and No. 645, Political, dated 26th September 1899.)

No. 24, one son of the eldest son of P. Venkatasawmi Raja. (Food allowance sanctioned in G.O., No. 89, Political, dated 3rd February 1898.)

6. Since the above arrangement was made, the younger boy also left school and studies, viz., in July 1899.

7. In May 1900, when I was about to report to Government on the state of things in Negapatam and to obtain its orders on a proposal to allow the tutor to teach the Kandyan boys at Negapatam *generally*, the Government Order under report was received by me, and I then instituted further enquiries with a view to report on the system obtaining in the district as a whole.

8. I had for some time been considering the general question as to the usefulness or otherwise of the system of private tuition in itself, and I finally obtained the opinions of Rev. W. H. Blake and Rev. A. A. Thomas, Principals of the S.P.G. College, Tanjore, and of the Wesleyan Mission College, Negapatam, where most of the Kandyan boys are reading, and of the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Tanjore-Trichinopoly division, who periodically examines the sons of P. Thyaga Simhala Raja. I enclose extracts containing their opinions which it is scarcely necessary for me to summarize. My own opinion is that, as a rule, it is not to the best interest of boys to give them the help of private tutors. My reasons are that such a course gives them an unfair advantage over the boys—the great majority—who receive no such extra help; that it helps to make such boys less resourceful, less self-reliant and less persevering—qualities in which these Kandyan and Tanjore Palace boys are naturally backward; that it cannot be good for them to have their lessons made easy and their thinking done for them by private tutors; and that treating these Kandyan boys in a special manner tends to give them increased exaggerated ideas of their inherent dignity and so to prevent them from competing on equal terms with the rest of the school-going population, which would be the very best thing for them. Further, if tutors are allowed partly in order to ensure that the boys work at home, the parents are or are apt to think themselves so relieved of their proper responsibility to their children, and this cannot but act injuriously on the character of both parents and boys. I invite attention on this point to Mr. Blake's views. At the same time I am not unmindful of the fact that these Kandyan boys are very backward; that their parents are not sufficiently alive to their duties; and so, bearing in mind their peculiar and rather unfortunate position, I think that special considerations may be made in their favour.

9. It will be seen that the three gentlemen consulted do not express the same views in all respects, partly no doubt because they look at the matter from different standpoints, and the answer to the question "Is a tutor desirable?" must partly depend on what we understand by the duties of a tutor as applied to these boys. If the tutor is to take the place of the schoolmaster, and if the boy is to give up going to school and to learn entirely under a tutor, then I would unhesitatingly disapprove of tutors on any consideration. I think it essential for the improvement of the present

and future generations of these Kandyan boys that they should meet their competitors in life, as far as possible, on equal terms, and one end to this is to insist on their going to school. If a boy is too stupid to go to school, it is not likely that a private tutor will enable him to make headway in the race of life. Nor would I approve of a tutor on the ground that the boy does not live near a good school. If that is so, let the parents move to a place where there is a good school, or, if the Ceylon Government thought fit, though I would not recommend it, let an allowance be given to enable the boy to live at a place where there is a good public school. Therefore, I do not approve of such tutors. If such tutors are employed, then Mr. Blake is quite right in thinking that one man cannot properly teach many boys of different attainments at one time, and to allow one for two or three boys would be most expensive and, in my opinion, not desirable. If, however, his functions are rather to see that the boys do prepare their lessons for the school next day, and if, as is the case with many of these boys, the parents cannot or will not take the trouble to do this and the boys are both backward and not keen in overcoming difficulties, then a tutor *may* be of some use, and I do not see why one man could not look after a number of boys at one time, as all he would have to do would be to see that the boys kept quiet and studied and to explain any very particular difficulties which any boy might meet with and which he (the boy) could not, owing to stupidity, overcome after a fair attempt.

10. I would therefore recommend that the system of tuition be continued for the present, and, in doing so, would make the following proposals for the consideration of Government:—

(i) When schooling and feeding charges are sanctioned to Kandyan boys, let sanction be also granted for tuition charges, provided the Government Agent (who will consult the head of the school and make necessary enquiries) considers it desirable to incur such charges.

(ii) The said charges should cover tutor's pay and contingencies.

(iii) Under contingencies, the Government Agent should be authorized to spend not more than rupee one per mensem per boy for rent for school-room, furniture, &c., in the event of boys having to meet at a common place for tuition.

(iv) As to pay of private tutors, it is not easy to say once for all what pay any tutor should get throughout or for how long. Circumstances may change from term to term, or as a boy moves from one class to another, or as other new boys come on the list. The Government Agent should therefore have a free hand, within limits to be fixed by the Ceylon Government, and I would suggest that no tutor should get less than Rs. 10 in any case even if he has only one boy; that if he has not more than five boys he should get not more than Rs. 15 (as the Government Agent may decide), and that for every boy in excess of five he should get not more than Rs. 3 extra.

(v) It should be left to the Government Agent to allow or dispense with or change any tutor, or make other arrangements as may seem fit from time to time within the limits fixed.

11. If the above proposals are accepted, the Government Agent could, on receipt of periodical (monthly and annual) reports from the heads of schools or from the Inspectors of schools, decide each case and regulate the tuition charges according to circumstances; I think that if the Government Agent is authorized to dispense with tuition and tuition charges at his discretion, the tutors will be more effectively made to realise their responsibility and to understand that it will be to their interest to do their best, and to make their boys do their best, knowing that if they fail, their services may be summarily dispensed with. If the proposals are accepted, it will also avoid needless references on petty matters to the Ceylon Government. When—as at present—any change, such as increasing or decreasing allowances to tutors, or taking them on or dispensing them, is apt to involve a reference to the Ceylon Government, the Government Agent is naturally averse to recommending a change quite as soon as might be desirable, and so the tendency is to delay things until a good case is made out for reference. One of the secrets of success with a good schoolmaster is that he has powers of summary punishment, and so with the Government Agent, it will increase his powers of doing good to these Kandyan boys if he can deal with tutors and boys promptly as may seem best as occasion arises, without having to refer to Government.

ENCLOSURES.

STATEMENT showing the names, &c., of the school-going Kandyan boys in Tanjore district who are in receipt of schooling charges and food allowance from the Ceylon Government and who were at school on 1st September 1900.

Serial Number.	Names of boys.	Age.	Name of school in which the boys are reading.	Class.	Place of residence.	Tutor. Name.	Tutor. Educational qualification.	Tutor. Employment.	Tutor. Pay as tutor.	Remarks.
									RS.	
1	R. Ramachandra Raja ..	17	St. Peter's College, Tanjore.	4th Form ..						
2	Chinnakrishnasawmi Raja.	19	S.P.G. Lower Secondary School, Tanjore.	3rd „ ..						
3	V. Venkatasawmi Raja.	16	Do.	2nd „ ..						
4	V. Subbusawmi Raja ..	16	Do.	3rd „ ..						
5	V. Renga Raja	12	Do.	3rd Classs ..						
6	D. Ramakrishnasawmi Raja.	14	Do.	3rd „ ..	Tanjore Manambuchavadi.	S. Kristnasawmi Pillai.	F.A.	*Nil.*	15	
7	D. Venkatasawmi Raja ..	11	Do.	3rd „ ..						
8	D. Rengasawmi Raja ..	9	Do.	2nd „ ..						
9	B. Bangarusawmi Raja ..	13	Do.	4th „ ..						
10	B. Bhoja Raja	17	Do.	3rd „ ..						
11	B Kavetty Renga Raja.	11	Do.	2nd „ ..						
12	P. Govinda Raja ..	16	Do.	1st Form ..						
13	V. Ethirajulu Raja ..	14	Do.	3rd Class ..						
14	R. Sundararajalu Raja ..	17	S.P.G. East Gate School, Tanjore.	4th „ ..						
15	S. Rajagopal Raja ..	16	S.P.G. Fort School, Tanjore.	2nd Form ..	Tanjore Fort ..	N. Vedanandam Pillai.	Matriculate ..	Teacher in school.	10	
16	T. Varada Raja	16	Central High School, Tiruvádi.	2nd „ ..	Tiruvádi	V. K. Govindasawmi Aiyar.	B.A. ..	Teacher in school.	15	
17	T. Vikramasimhala Raja.	14	Do.	2nd „ ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.		
18	R. Santana Raja	14	Findlay College, Mannárgudi.	3rd „ ..	Mannárgudi ..	Name not known ..	Not known ..	Not known.	3	Recently gone to Mannárgudi from Tiruvádi.
19	S. Radakrishnan	16	Wesleyan Mission School, Negapatam.	5th „ ..						
20	S. Chinna Raj	11	Do.	2nd „ ..	Negapatam ..	I. Subramania Aiyar.	Matriculate ..	Clerk in Loco. Superintendent's office.	12	
21	S. Srinivasan	10	Do.	1st „ ..						
22	S. Rangian	9	Do.	3rd Class ..						
23	G. Gopalakrishnan ..	8	Do.	3rd „ ..						
24	G. Kuppusawmi	14	Do.	2nd Form ..	Do. ..	A private tutor paid by guardian.	Not known ..	Not known.	Not known.	
25	K. Somasundaram *alias* Kuppusawmi Raja.	..	Do.	..	Do. ..	No tutor	..	..	..	Food allowance, &c., very recently sanctioned. Reading in primary class; age, &c., not ascertained.
26	R. Ramakrishnan ..	14	Do.	4th Class ..	Puthur near Negapatam.	A private tutor paid by guardian.	Not known ..	Not known.	Not known.	Has applied for a tutor at the cost of Government.
27	K. Varada Raja	15	Local Fund Board Middle School, Oratanad.	1st Form ..	Oratanad	No tutor	..	..	..	Do.

Note.—Two other boys who were reading in this district have since gone to other districts, and one other boy has died.

EXTRACT of a communication No. 1130, dated 24th May 1898, from Rev. A. A. Thomas, B.A., Manager, Wesleyan Mission School, Negapatam, to the Head Assistant Collector of Tanjore.

* * * * *

As to whether he (tutor at Negapatam) is qualified to teach a number of boys together, I understand that all that is really necessary in the case of the younger boys is some one who will assist them in case they have difficulties in their home lessons and who will see that they pay a proper amount of attention to those lessons The two elder boys, who are very backward, do need extra coaching, if they are to pass the Lower Secondary examination. Of course it would be impossible for any one teacher to actually instruct in a wide range of subjects eight boys of different ages and different attainments, varying from the most elementary to the 3rd form, in the limited time for which this tutor is engaged.

2. As to the question whether there is any real necessity for a private tutor, I am of opinion that it is advisable to maintain the present arrangement. These boys are backward and inclined to be indolent, but it is a fact that those who have been under the charge of the present tutor have made better progress than those who, in the past, had not this advantage. Moreover, it is a very common custom amongst Hindu parents, whose circumstances permit the arrangement, to supplement the general class instruction given by the teacher in the school by that more particular teaching at home which the backward boy especially needs, but which the teacher of a large class may not be able to give him.

EXTRACT of a communication No. 70, dated 11th July 1900, from the Principal, St. Peter's College, Tanjore, to the Government Agent, Tanjore.

* * * * *

I think that if private tutors are allowed one should be provided for every two or three boys. When one tutor has 15 boys under his care, all of different ages and standards, he cannot do much to help them in their studies but can only see that they read at home and relieve the parents of this duty. But the appointment of a tutor to every two or three would entail greater expense than is now incurred and without any proportionate benefit to the boys. The appointment of a private tutor, unless a boy is very backward and is anxious to make up his deficiencies, is unnecessary; and if the tutor is conscientious and helps the boys in their home lessons, it only saves them the trouble of working them out themselves, and relieves the parents from their responsibility of looking after their son's education. But where the boys have no great desire to learn, and the parents have no control over the tutor, the tutor is likely to lose interest in his work and become indifferent.

The system has been tried now for several years for these Kandyan boys; but there has been no improvement in their progress in their studies as evidenced by the school examinations and position in their class, even in the case of the Fort boys where there have been only two, and latterly one, under one tutor.

I think therefore that the providing of private tutors for these boys is an unnecessary expense; and that the boys will get on as well or better without any tutor, and then the responsibility of their progress is thrown upon their parents and themselves.

EXTRACT of a communication No. 3055-T., dated 22nd July 1900, from the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Tanjore-Trichinopoly Division, to the Government Agent, Tanjore.

In the special case in question* I think the retention of the services of a private tutor is necessary. The boys do not appear to be naturally bright and intelligent, nor do they appear to take to reading with pleasure. Some goading appears therefore to be necessary to see them attend to their study and to cultivate regular habits in them. It is more for this than for imparting book instruction that tutors' services are necessary.

* Regarding the sons of Tyagasimhala Raja.

* * * * *

Query (iii).—The remuneration may be fixed at Rs. 10 when the number of lads receiving instruction does not exceed two and an increase of Rs. 3 may be allowed for every additional boy. In my opinion the pay should never go below Rs. 10 if the instruction should be efficient. It is very desirable that one of pretty high educational qualifications should be appointed as tutor and any sum less than Rs. 10 would not be sufficiently attractive for good men to accept the post.

* * * *

3 In connection with paragraph 3 of your letter in question, I beg to state that I fully agree with you in thinking that it is not generally desirable to employ private tutors to children attending schools recognised by the department. At home they are expected to go through their lessons already done in the class and think for themselves, to prepare their new lessons with the aid of a dictionary and other reference books and in fact to do all they can do by self exertion quite independently of the teacher's aid. It is such boys that show satisfactory progress and get on well generally. But the lads in question appear to be dull and lazy and they require one to see to their regular working. If left to themselves, I fear they would deteriorate, grow to be perfectly useless men and add to the misery of their parents.

Order—No. 764, Political, dated 16th November 1900.

Ordered that the Colonial Secretary be addressed on the subject.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) G. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

To the Government Agent, Tanjore.

Letter—No. 765, Political, dated Fort St. George, 16th November 1900, to the Honourable the Colonial Secretary, Colombo.

I am directed to forward, for the orders of the Ceylon Government, the accompanying copy of a communication received from the Government Agent at Tanjore, No. 165, dated 3rd October 1900, reporting how far the system of private tuition afforded to the children of Kandyan pensioners in the Tanjore district is now carried on and the desirability or otherwise of continuing the system.

2. You will observe that, while suggesting that the present system of private tuition be continued, the Government Agent recommends, for the consideration of the Ceylon Government, the adoption of certain proposals involving the introduction of a change in the system under which private tuition charges are at present regulated.

3. These proposals will be found detailed in paragraph 10 of the Government Agent's letter and are briefly as under :—

(i) That when schooling and feeding charges are sanctioned to Kandyan boys, sanction should at the same time be granted for private tuition charges, provided the Government Agent considers it desirable to incur such charges.

(ii) That these charges should cover tutors' pay and contingencies.

(iii) That a limit of one rupee per mensem per boy be allowed for contingencies, for rent for school-room, furniture, &c.

(iv) That a fixed scale of tuition charges should, within certain limits, be laid down, and that the Government Agent should be given a free hand to decide each case and regulate the tuition charges at his discretion.

(v) That the Government Agent should be allowed to dispense with or change any tutor or make such other arrangements as may seem fit from time to time.

4. Such an arrangement, if sanctioned, will in the opinion of the Government Agent prevent needless references on petty matters to the Ceylon Government, and will at the same time enable him to deal more promptly with tutors and boys, while the former will be more effectually made to realise their responsibility and subjection to the Agent.

5. So far as this Government is concerned, there seems to be no objection to the proposal made by the Government Agent.

(Signed) G. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

Read—also the following paper :—

From the Honourable the Colonial Secretary, Colombo, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated 11th January 1901, No. 018578.

In reply to your letter No. 765 (Political) of the 16th November 1900, I am directed to inform you that His Excellency the Governor of this Colony has been pleased to sanction the proposals of the Government Agent at Tanjore regarding the system of private tuition afforded to the children of Kandyan pensioners in the Tanjore district.

Order—No. 28, Political, dated 17th January 1901.

Communicated to the Government Agent, Tanjore.

(True Extract.)

G. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

To the Government Agent, Tanjore.
„ Accountant-General.

Government {1901} of Madras.

POLITICAL.

Recd. } 1901. *Enclosures*

Regd. *Spare copies*

G.O., No. 34, 19th January 1901.

JANUARY.

Masulipatam Pensions.

Directing that the stipends payable to Ummat-us-Salam Bégam Ṣáḥiba and Zainab Bégam Ṣáḥiba, daughters of the late Dáúd 'Alí and sisters of Ḥusain 'Alí, shall be disbursed to them on their separate receipts.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—again the following paper:—

G.O., No. 685, Political, dated 8th October 1900.

Abstract.—Passing orders regarding the distribution of the stipend drawn by the deceased Dáúd 'Alí.

Read—also the following paper:—

Petition from UMMAT-US-SALAM BÉGAM SÁḤIBA and ZAINAB BÉGAM SAḤIBA, to His Excellency the Governor in Council, Fort St. George (through the Collector of Kistna), dated Banganapalle, 8th December 1900, No. 232-Pt.—Acc.

With reference to G.O., No. 685, Political, dated 8th October 1900, the petitioners humbly beg to represent that their pensions are not secure in the hands of Ḥusain 'Alí, their shadi brother, and pray that their shares may be paid to them by separate orders without any interference on the part of Ḥusain 'Alí who has lately shown signs of disaffection and will not treat them well and look to their interests, and if their shares were to go to his hands it is quite impossible to recover. The petitioners, therefore, humbly beg that orders may be issued to the Accountant-General and the Collector of Kistna not to pay the petitioners' shares including the arrears due to the said Ḥusain 'Alí but to issue separate orders for the payment of our shares in the names of each of the petitioners.

For which act of kindness and benevolence, the petitioners as in duty bound ever pray for your Excellency's long life and prosperity.

End. No. 232.

Forwarded.

(Signed) R. MORRIS,
Collector.

14th December 1900.

Order—No. 34, Political, dated 19th January 1901.

In modification of G.O., No. 685, Political, dated 8th October 1900, the Governor in Council directs that the stipends payable to the petitioners, sisters of Ḥusain 'Alí, shall be disbursed to them on their separate receipts.

(True Extract.)

G. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

To the Collector of Kistna.
„ Accountant-General.

Government {1901} of Madras.

POLITICAL.

Recd.	1901.	*Enclosures*
Regd.		*Spare copies*

G.O., No. 35, 19th January 1901.

JANUARY.

Jurisdiction over Lands within Travancore and Cochin States occupied by the Shoranur-Cochin Railway and the Travancore Branch of the South Indian Railway.

Communicating to the Public Works (Railway) Department and to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin notification of the Government of India making certain alterations in the notification of 2nd November 1900 relating to the exercise of — ; and directing republication of the notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette.*

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—again the following paper :—

G.O., Nos. 851, 852, Political, dated 21st December 1900.

Abstract.—Suggesting to the Government of India the amendment of its notifications Nos. 4861-I.B. and 4862-I.B., dated 2nd November 1900, relating to the exercise of jurisdiction over lands within Travancore and Cochin States occupied by the Shoranur-Cochin Railway and the Travancore Branch of the South Indian Railway so as to bring the railway lands in question under the operation of one or other of the Police Acts XXIV of 1859 and V of 1861.

Read—also the following paper :—

Notification by the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated Fort William, 11th January 1901, No. 166-I.B.

In continuation of the notifications of the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, Nos. 4861-I.B. and 4862-I.B., dated the 2nd November 1900, and in exercise of the powers therein described the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that, in the proviso to clause 3 of each of the said notifications, for the words and figures "Police Act, 1861," the words and figures "Act XXIV of 1859 (*an Act for the better regulation of the Police within the Territories subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George*)" shall be substituted.

(Signed) H. S. BARNES,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

No. 167-I.B.

A copy of the foregoing notification is forwarded to the Government of Madras for information, with reference to their letter, No. 852, Political, dated the 21st December 1900.

(By order.)

Fort William,
11*th January* 1901.

(Signed) T. C. EDWARDS,
Offg. Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Order—No. 35, Political, dated 19th January 1901.

Communicated to the Public Works (Railway) Department and to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin.

The notification will be republished in the *Fort St. George Gazette.*

(True Extract.)

G. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

To the Public Works (Railway) Department.
,, Resident in Travancore and Cochin.

Copy to the Judicial Department.

Gazette.

Government {1901} of Madras.

POLITICAL.

Recd.	1901.	*Enclosures*
Regd.		*Spare copies*

G.O., No. 37, 22nd January 1901.

JANUARY.

Employment of Europeans in Native States.

Sanctioning the employment of Messrs. James Jukes and M. Jules Martin on the establishment of His Highness the Raja of Pudukkóttai.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper :—

From R. H. SHIPLEY, Esq., Political Agent for Pudukkóttai, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Trichinopoly, 10th January 1901, Ref. on C. No. 451-O. Pol.

His Highness the Raja of Pudukkóttai has engaged James Jukes, an Englishman, as his valet and M. Jules Martin, a Frenchman, as mechanician for his motor car. His Highness will keep the latter here for six months in which time he can train a native to understand and work and mend the machines. There are no antecedents to be reported regarding these two men.

2. With reference to Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, No. 2847 I. of 11th August 1886, paragraph I (2) (*a*), I have the honour to request that you will be good enough to obtain the necessary sanction for their employment.

Order—No. 37, Political, dated 22nd January 1901.

The employment of the two men is sanctioned.

(True Extract.)

G. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

To the Political Agent, Pudukkóttai.

Government {1901} of Madras.

POLITICAL.

Recd. } 1901. *Enclosures*

Regd. *Spare copies*

G.O., No. 47, 25th January 1901.

JANUARY.

Death of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

Directing that a telegram be despatched to His Excellency the Governor of the French Settlements in India thanking him for his words of condolence and sympathy on the —.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper :—

Telegram from His Excellency the Governor of the French Settlements in India, to His Excellency the Governor of Madras, dated Pondicherry, 23rd January 1901.

J'ai l'honneur de prier Votre Excellence de vouloir bien agréer les temoignages sincères des sentiments douloureux que nous avons éprouvés en apprenant la mort de Sa Majesté l'Impératrice et Reine Victoria. Au nom du Gouvernement des Établissements français dans l'Inde, au nom de mes compatriotes, je salue avec respect la memoire venère dont le règne glorieux a marqué une longue et féconde période d'amitie réciproque entre nos deux nations.

Order—No. 47, Political, dated 25th January 1901.

Ordered that the following telegram be despatched to the Governor of the French Settlements in India :—

Telegram from His Excellency the Governor of Madras, to His Excellency the Governor of the French Settlements in India, dated 25th January 1901, No. 47.

"I have the honour to convey to Your Excellency an expression of grateful thanks for the very sincere words of condolence and sympathy in your telegram of 23rd instant on the lamented death of our late Sovereign, which will be accepted by King Edward the Seventh as manifesting and confirming the kindly relations subsisting between France and England."

(True Extract.)

G. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

To the Public Department.

Government {1901} of Madras.

POLITICAL.

Recd.	1901.	*Enclosures*	
Regd.		*Spare copies*	

G.O., No. 49, 28th January 1901.

JANUARY.

Death of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India.

Directing that a telegram be despatched to His Excellency the Governor-General of Nova Goa thanking him for his message of condolence on the —.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper:—

Telegram from His Excellency the Governor-General of Nova Goa, to His Excellency the Governor of Madras, dated 24th January 1901.

In the name of the people of Portuguese India and mine I present to your Fxcellency the respects of our heartfelt grief for the great loss which the noble Br tish nation has sustained by the demise of the Queen-Empress Victoria of everlasting memory.

Order—No. 49, Political, dated 28th January 1901.

Ordered that the following telegram be despatched:—

To His Excellency the Governor-General of Nova Goa—

55. Please accept my warmest thanks for your Excellency's sincere expressions of sympathy in the great loss which the British Empire has sustained by the death of its Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria.

(True Extract.)

G. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

Government {1901} of Madras.

POLITICAL.

Recd. } 1901. *Enclosures*

Regd. } *Spare copies*

G.O., No. 50, 29th January 1901.

JANUARY.

Masulipatam Pensions.

Approving the arrangements proposed by the Collector of Kistna for securing the shares of the minors of the family of the late Dáúd 'Alí.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—again the following paper :—

G.O., No. 685, Political, dated 8th October 1900.

Abstract.—Passing orders regarding the distribution of the stipend drawn by the deceased, Dáúd 'Alí.

Read—also the following paper :—

From R. MORRIS, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Kistna, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Masulipatam, 21st December 1900, R.C. No. 2773-A./Accts.

With reference to paragraph 6 of G.O., No. 685, Political, dated 8th October 1900, I have the honour to submit herewith a copy of letter No. 450, dated 5th December 1900, from the Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends, and add that I propose, if Government approve, to adopt the plan suggested by him and further recommend that the accumulated balance should annually be invested in Government paper and the annual interest reinvested. On the minor attaining eighteen years, his holding would be realized and paid to him in cash. I request that this arrangement may be approved and the Accountant-General informed of it direct.

Enclosure.

From the Paymaster, Carnatic Stipends, Madras, to the Collector of Kistna, dated 5th December 1900, No. 450.

With reference to your letter, dated 21st November 1900, I have the honour to state that the safest course for securing the shares of minors attached to the family of the late Dáúd 'Alí, to whom pensions were sanctioned under G.O., No. 685, Political, dated 8th October 1900, is to pay one half of the shares of the minors to their respective parent or guardian on their seal and leave the other half to accumulate to the credit of the minor until he or she completes the eighteenth year, when the amount standing to the credit of each minor can safely be paid on their own receipt. This is the course that is invariably observed in cases of minors in the Carnatic family.

Order—No. 50, Political, dated 29th January 1901.

The arrangement proposed by the Collector for securing the shares of the minors is approved.

(True Extract.)

G. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

To the Collector of Kistna.
„ Accountant-General.

Government {1901} of Madras.

POLITICAL.

Recd.	1901.	*Enclosures*
Regd.		*Spare copies*

G.O., No. 51, 29th January 1901.

JANUARY.

Chitralis.

Communicating to the Collector and District Magistrate of the Nilgiris, with instructions letter from the Government of India sanctioning the release of certain —.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—again the following paper:—

G.O., No. 769, Political, dated 19th November 1900.

Abstract.—Communicating to the District Magistrate, Madura, letter from the Government of India stating that it is not prepared to reconsider its former decision declining to comply with the request of Diláwar Sháh to be allowed to return to Chitral.

Read—also the following paper:—

From the Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated Fort William, 16th January 1901, No. 114-F.

With reference to the correspondence ending with my letter No. 2667-F., dated the 8th November 1900, I am directed to inform you that the Governor-General in Council has, on the representation of the Mehtar of Chitral, and of the Political Agent for Dir, Swat and Chitral, reconsidered the case of Diláwar Sháh, and decided that he may now be released. It has also been decided that Mirzá Afiat Khán, Hajum Khán and his wife need no longer be kept as political detenus and may be set free. I am to request that action may be taken accordingly, and that the warrants for the detention of the men, which issued under Regulation III of 1818, may be returned.

2. Diláwar Sháh, Mirzá Afiat Khán and Hajum Khán and his wife should be provided with railway passages to Dargai, whence they should proceed to the Malakand and report themselves to the Political Agent for Dir, Swat and Chitral, who will arrange to send them on to Chitral. Reasonable diet expenses may be given to them, and, if this is considered necessary, a man may be sent with them to help them on the journey.

Order—No. 51, Political, dated 29th January 1901.

The foregoing letter from the Government of India will be communicated to the Collector and District Magistrate, the Nilgiris, who will take the necessary steps for the release of Diláwar Sháh, as also for the release of Mirzá Afiat Khán, Hajum Khán and his wife, and make all necessary arrangements for their return journey.

2. The attention of the Collector and District Magistrate is specially drawn to the instructions contained in paragraph 2 of the letter from the Government of India.

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council considers it desirable that a trustworthy person should accompany the released persons on their journey back, and the Collector and District Magistrate will arrange accordingly.

4. The warrants of commitment which issued under Regulation III of 1818 should be returned with a report from the Collector and District Magistrate as to the steps taken by him.

(True Extract.)

G. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

To the Collector and District Magistrate, the Nilgiris.
„ Inspector-General of Police.

Government {1901} of Madras.

POLITICAL.

Recd. } 1901. *Enclosures*

Regd. } *Spare copies*

G.O., No. 52, 30th January 1901.

JANUARY.

Political Uniform.

Recording letter from the Government of India, Foreign Department, forwarding an amended list of appointments the holders of which are entitled to wear the —.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—again the following paper :—

G.O., No. 221, Political, dated 17th April 1893.

Abstract.—Recording letter from the Government of India forwarding an amended list of appointments the holders of which are entitled to wear the political uniform.

Read—also the following paper :—

From T. C. EDWARDS, Esq., Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, dated Fort William, 11th January 1901, No. 55-G.

With reference to the circular from the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 540-G., dated the 30th March 1893, I am directed to forward herewith, for your information, and for that of the officers concerned, an amended list of appointments the holders of which are entitled to wear the political uniform.

2. The list has been approved by the Governor-General in Council, and may be regarded as supplementary to the schedule which is appended to the circular of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 2723-2730, dated the 22nd November 1899.

Enclosures.

Amended List of Appointments the holders of which are entitled to wear the Political Uniform.

	Class.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. [*]	
1. Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department	i
2. Private Secretary to the Viceroy	i
3. Deputy Secretary and Under Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department	i
4. Envoys and Officers deputed on special duty by the Government of India in the Foreign Department	i
5. Officers classified as Residents in the graded list	i
6. Do. as Political Agents in the graded list	i
7. Do. as Political Assistants in the graded list	ii

* Only Political Officers directly under the Government of India are entitled to wear the special uniform prescribed in the revised regulations issued with Foreign Department Circular letter No. 903-G., dated the 31st May 1890. Other officers named in this list will continue to wear uniform prescribed in the memorandum attached.

Note.—Special Political Agents in charge of first-class Native States in Bombay during a minority or management may wear first-class uniform and those in charge of second-class States, second-class uniform.

Amended List of Appointments, etc.—cont.

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS.

MADRAS.

Travancore and Cochin.

	Class.
1. Resident in Travancore and Cochin	i
2. Assistant Resident in Travancore and Cochin	ii

BOMBAY.

1. Agent for Sardars of the Deccan	i
2. Under Secretary to Government Resident in Bombay	ii

Goa.

1. Her Majesty's Consul for Goa	i

Sind.

1. Assistant Commissioner in Sind	ii

Aden.

1. Political Resident at Aden	i
2. First Assistant Resident	i
3. All other Assistants to the Political Resident at Aden	ii

Kathiawar.

1. Political Agent in Kathiawar	i
2. Judicial Assistant to the Political Agent in Kathiawar	ii
3. Assistants to the Political Agent in Kathiawar	ii

Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country.

1. Political Agent, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country	i
2. Assistant Political Agents, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country.	ii

Rewa Kantha and Panch Mahals.

1. Political Agent, Rewa Kantha and Narukot	i

Cutch.

1. Political Agent, Cutch	i

Mahi Kantha.

1. Political Agent, Mahi Kantha	i
2. Assistant Political Agent, Mahi Kantha	ii

Palanpur.

1. Political Superintendent, Palanpur	i
2. Assistant Political Superintendent, Palanpur	ii

Savantvadi.

1. Political Superintendent, Savantvadi	i
2. Assistant Political Superintendent	ii

BENGAL.

Sikkim.

1. Political Officer, Sikkim	ii

PUNJAB.

Hill States.

1. Deputy Commissioner, Simla, and *ex-officio* Superintendent	i

Amended List of Appointments, etc.—cont.

Frontier Tribes.

	Class.
1. Deputy Commissioners, Hazara, Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan and Dera Ghazi Khan	i
2. Political Officer, Khyber	i
3. Do. Northern Waziristan	i
4. Do. Southern Waziristan	i
5. The Officer on special duty, Kurram	i

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

1. Political Agent, Chhattisgarh Feudatories	i

BURMA.

1. Deputy Commissioners, Bhamo, Myitkyina, Upper Chindwin, Ruby Mines, Mandalay and Salween Districts and Deputy Commissioner and Superintendent, Arakan Hill Tracts	i
2. Superintendent and Political Officer, Southern Shan States and Superintendent, Northern Shan States	i
3. Assistant Superintendents in the Shan States	ii
4. Superintendent, Chin Hills	i
5. Adviser on Chinese Affairs	i

ASSAM.

1. Political Agent, Manipur	i
2. Assistant Political Agent, Manipur	ii
3. Superintendent and Political Officer, Lushai Hills	i

(Signed) H. M. DURAND,
Secretary to the Govt. of India, Foreign Dept.

MEMORANDUM OF POLITICAL UNIFORMS.

I.

Full Dress.

Coat.—Blue cloth, with lining of black silk; black velvet collar and cuffs; the coat embroidered in gold according to the pattern of third-class English Civil Levee uniform; embroidery to be three inches in width.

Trousers.—Blue cloth, with gold oak lace, two inches wide.

Hat.—Beaver cocked hat, with black silk cockade, black ostrich border feather; double gold bullion loop and plain gold tassel.

Sword.—English pattern, with black scabbard and gilt mountings; sword-knot gold lace with bullion tassel.

Sword Belt.—Silk shoulder, blue cloth frog for sword.

Stock.—White.

Buttons.—Royal Arms, as per English pattern.

Undress (*Morning*).

Coat.—Blue cloth (frock), with black silk lining; black velvet collar and cuffs, and gilt buttons with Royal Arms; waistcoat white marsala, single-breasted, with buttons as above.

Hat.—Helmet, white felt, rim edged with gold, peak and neck-shade braided with gold; white silk puggree with gold fringe, according to sealed pattern.

Trousers.—Blue cloth, or white, according to circumstances, with gold oak-leaf one inch wide, traps and gilt swan-necked spurs.

Sword.—Mameluke pattern. Brass scabbard.

Sword Belt.—Sling Russia-leather one inch wide, covered with gold oak-leaf lace.

Forage Cap.—Blue cloth, with gold embroidered peak, and band of gold oak-leaf lace two inches wide round the cap.

EVENING DRESS.

Coat.—Blue cloth evening coat, black lining; velvet collar and cuffs; facings plain black silk; waistcoat white marsala, single-breasted, buttons as in morning undress.

Trousers.—Plain black cloth.

II.

FULL DRESS.

Coat.—Blue cloth, with black silk lining, black velvet collar and cuffs; the coat embroidered in gold according to the pattern of fifth-class English Civil Levee uniform.

Trousers.—Blue cloth, with gold oak-lace one inch wide.

Hat.—Beaver cocked hat, with black silk cockade, black ostrich border feather; double gold bullion loop and plain gold tassel.

Sword.—English pattern, with black scabbard and gilt mountings; sword-knot gold lace with bullion tassel.

Sword Belt.—Silk shoulder, blue cloth frog for sword.

Stock.—White.

Buttons.—Royal Arms, as per English pattern.

UNDRESS (*Morning*).

Coat.—Blue cloth (frock), with black silk lining; velvet collar and cuffs and gilt buttons with Royal Arms; waistcoat white marsala, single-breasted, with buttons as above.

Hat.—Helmet, white felt, rim edged with gold, with white silk puggree, according to sealed pattern.

Trousers.—Blue cloth, or white, according to circumstances, with gold oak-leaf half inch wide, straps and gilt swan-neck spurs.

Sword.—Mameluke pattern. Steel scabbard.

Sword Belt.—Sling, Russia-leather one inch wide, covered with gold oak-leaf lace.

Forage Cap.—Blue cloth, with gold embroidered peak, and band of gold oak-leaf lace two inches wide round the cap.

EVENING DRESS.

Coat.—Blue cloth evening coat, black lining; velvet collar and cuffs, facings plain black silk; waistcoat white marsala, single-breasted, buttons as in morning undress.

Trousers.—Plain black cloth.

N.B.—Military Officers are at liberty to wear Military uniform.

Military Officers who hold a Political appointment conjoined with a Military appointment will wear their Military uniform.

The helmet may be worn with full dress when the officer is exposed to the sun.

ORDER—No. 52, Political, dated 30th January 1901.

Recorded.

(True Extract.)

G. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

To the Public Department.
„ Resident in Travancore and Cochin.

Government {1901} of Madras.

POLITICAL.

Recd. } 1901. *Enclosures*

Regd. *Spare copies*

G.O., No. 53, 30th January 1901.

JANUARY.

Cochin Forest Regulation.

Requesting the Resident in Travancore and Cochin to offer to the Cochin Darbar certain advice on the draft —.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following papers:—

G.O., Mis., No. 1503, Revenue, dated 2nd June 1900.

Read—the following letter from G. T. MACKENZIE, Esq., I.C.S., Acting Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Trichur, 20th April 1900, Camp No. 130:—

I have the honour to submit, for the orders of Government, a draft Forest Bill which it is proposed to enact in the Cochin State.

2. A copy of the Diwan's letter of the 16th April is enclosed. I had previously discussed the draft Bill with the Diwan and he adopted my suggestions, so that I have now no further remark to make on the Bill, and beg to recommend that it be approved.

Enclosure.

From the Diwan of Cochin, to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, dated 16th April 1900.

I have the honour to enclose, for your kind perusal and favour of transmission to the Madras Government, three copies of a draft Forest Regulation for Cochin prepared by me. This question has been before the Darbar for now nearly three years, and the draft Regulation now submitted embodies the results of careful enquiries made in regard to the existing system of forest administration and its needs. In drafting the Regulation, I have received valuable advice from my new Conservator of Forests, Mr. Alwar Chetty Garu, my Chief Sarkar Vakil, and my Special Revenue officer.

2. The draft Regulation is based to a large extent upon the Madras Forest Act, with, however, several changes which I propose briefly to mention in this letter.

3. *Definitions.*—The definition of the term "forest produce" is based upon that found in the Government of India Act, No. 7 of 1878, as amended by Act 5 of 1890. You are no doubt aware that in the Madras Act, forest produce is defined to mean certain things when found in or brought from a forest, and the question has arisen in the Madras Presidency with reference to section 56 of the Madras enactment (which lays down that in any proceedings taken, the forest produce concerned shall be presumed to be the property of the Government until the contrary is proved) what the term forest means. To lay down in the case of all forest produce, that the Forest Department shall in the first instance prove affirmatively that the produce came from its own forests before any presumption shall arise against the accused, will, though it appears on the face of it to be *per se* unobjectionable, seriously hamper administration. It was in recognition of this difficulty that the Madras Legislature enacted section 56 of the Madras Forest Act, and similar provisions will be found in the Madras Abkári Act, in the Indian Opium Act, etc. The distinction drawn in the Government of India enactment between certain articles which *wherever* found shall be deemed to be forest produce, and certain articles which shall be deemed to be forest produce *only when found in or brought from a forest*, appears to the Darbar to be fair to the Sarkar as well as to the people, and I have therefore, in defining forest produce, adopted the lines of the Government of India enactment, and it is also laid down in the draft Regulation that in regard to the second class of things they shall be deemed to be forest produce only when found in or brought from a *Sarkar* forest, whether reserved or unreserved. Section 40 of the draft Regulation corresponds to section 56 of the Madras enactment.

4. The expression "land at the disposal of the Sarkar" is defined with reference to the recognised principles of the land revenue system of Cochin. I have on a previous occasion, in submitting the Cochin Survey Regulation, briefly stated those principles, and I would now invite a reference to the definitions of "private or puravaka land" and "Government or pandaravaka land" given in section 2 of the Cochin Survey Regulation, No. II of 1074. A "puravaka land," whether cultivated or uncultivated, is land over which the Sarkar has no control. Pandaravaka lands are, when held by ryots, so held on one or other of the tenures known as verumpattom, kanom, atima, anupokam, karaima, karaozhivu. Only those pandaravaka lands which are not held by the ryots can be regarded as lands at the disposal of the Sarkar. In regard to such lands the rights of the Sarkar over them have always been recognised to be complete. All our Sarkar forests come under the category of "lands at the disposal of the Sarkar" as defined in the draft Regulation. This considerably simplifies forest reservation.

5. *Chapter II.*—Chapter II of the draft Regulation deals with what are called "monopoly trees." As is the case with sandal-wood in Mysore, so in Cochin, teak, ebony, and blackwood have always been recognised to be the property of the Sarkar *wherever situate.* In regard to jack and ayini, it is also recognised that they cannot be felled wherever they may be situate without the permission of the Sarkar, but in granting such permission fees are levied only in the cases of jack and ayini trees situated on pandaravaka lands. I have so framed section 3 of the draft Regulation that, in future, the holders of puravaka lands can fell the jack and ayini trees standing on their lands without any Sarkar permission, but in regard to such of these trees as are situated on occupied pandaravaka lands the Diwan is given power by section 4 to levy the necessary fees. So far as the monopoly trees are concerned therefore, chapter II only codifies the existing practice, with the difference that a needless restriction now imposed upon the holders of puravaka lands is removed.

6. *Chapter III.*—The chapter on "reserved forests" in the draft Regulation is considerably simpler than the corresponding one in the Madras enactment. Though section 3 of the latter purports to authorize the reservation only of "lands at the disposal of the Government," in section 10 of the same enactment, provision is made for acquiring and including in a reserved forest lands not at the disposal of the Government. I have provided explicitly in section 6 of the draft Regulation that the Diwan may initiate measures for constituting *any* area into a reserved forest: but if the area proposed by the Diwan comprises any lands not at the disposal of the Sarkar, such lands shall be acquired under the Land Acquisition Regulation, with its attendant safeguard of a reference to the civil court if there is any dispute either as to the ownership of any land or as to the compensation adjudged to be paid for the same. In a small state like Cochin, it is hardly desirable to make the administrative machinery needlessly complex, and I have therefore avoided providing for the constitution of forest courts or the grant of any large powers to Forest Settlement-officers. The Forest Settlement-officer in Cochin will mostly be the Peishkar of the division, and his functions under the Regulation will be to perambulate the boundaries of the area proposed to be reserved, find out what are the lands included in such boundaries which require to be acquired, initiate and carry out the necessary measures for such acquisition, and notify the completion of his work to the Diwan to enable the latter to issue the final notification. The Cochin forests are mostly in large blocks and as the complete right of control over them has always been recognised to belong to the Sarkar, I expect that forest reservation will be found to be a much simpler affair in Cochin than in the East Coast.

7. *Chapter IV.*—This chapter deals with the protection of lands at the disposal of the Sarkars but not of sufficient importance to be formally reserved. It corresponds to chapter III of the Madras enactment.

8. *Chapter IV* of the Madras enactment, dealing with forests and lands not at the disposal of the Government, is purposely omitted by me. It is true that there are in Cochin a few private forests, but they are not of sufficient importance to require the enactment of provisions to regulate their working. With reference to section 31 of the Madras Forest Act the corresponding power to acquire private forests rests in the Diwan under chapter III of the draft Regulation.

9. *Chapter V.*—Chapter V of the draft Regulation is based on chapter V of the Madras enactment.

10. *Chapter VI.*—Chapter VI of the draft Regulation codifies the recognised right of property which the sovereign has in all wild elephants. The operations of the Sarkar Forest Department in regard to the catching and training of wild elephants will remain unaffected, and the Diwan is given power to regulate the same.

11. As already stated, I have not thought fit to enact the provisions of the Madras Act in regard to the constitution and working of forest codes * (*vide* chapter VI of the Madras Act).

* Courts.

12. *Chapter VII.*—Chapter VII of the draft Regulation is based upon chapter VII of the Madras enactment. Section 25 of the draft Regulation corresponds to section 41 of the Madras Act, with the difference that the preliminary report about the seizure is to be made to the

Conservator and not to the Magistrate. Section 26 of the draft Regulation corresponds to section 42 of the Madras Act, with the changes necessitated by the change in section 25. Section 27 of the draft Regulation is the same as section 43 of the Madras Act, but the 3rd paragraph is new. Sections 28 and 29 of the draft Regulation are the same as sections 44 and 45 of the Madras Act, the term "Conservator" being substituted for the term "Magistrate" in cases where the offender is not known. Section 30 of the draft Regulation is based on section 46 of the Madras Act, the word "Conservator" being substituted for the word "Magistrate". Section 31 of the draft Regulation is based on section 47 of the Madras Act, the latter part of section 31 providing for an appeal to the Diwan against the order passed by the Conservator. Sections 32 and 33 of the draft Regulation are based on sections 48 and 49 of the Madras Act. Section 34 of the draft Regulation is based on section 50 of the Madras Act, the words "or wrongful loss" being added after the word "gain", and the word "knowingly" being substituted for the word "unlawfully" in clause (*b*). Section 35 of the draft Regulation is based on section 51 of the Madras Act. Section 36 of the draft Regulation is based on section 52 of the Madras Act, the word "maliciously" being substituted for the words "vexatiously and unnecessarily" before the word "seizes", and the word "illegally" for the words "vexatiously and unnecessarily" before the word "arrests". Sections 37, 38, 39 and 40 of the draft Regulation are based on sections 53, 54, 55 and 56 of the Madras Act.

13. *Chapter VIII.*—Chapter VIII of the draft Regulation is based on chapter VIII of the Madras enactment.

14. *Chapter IX.*—The first four sections of chapter IX of the draft Regulation are based on corresponding provisions in chapter IX of the Madras Act.

15. Section 47 of the draft Regulation gives power to the Diwan to make rules consistent with the Regulation. Section 49 of the draft Regulation is based on section 66 of the Madras Act, with the additional proviso that compensation offered to and accepted by the Conservator is made recoverable as if it were an arrear of land revenue. Section 50 of the draft Regulation is based on section 67 of the Madras Act, and section 51 of the former is based on section 68 of the latter. Section 52 of the draft Regulation is necessitated by the absence of a General Clauses Act in Cochin.

Order—Mis. No. 1503, Revenue, dated 2nd June 1900.

The Resident in Travancore and Cochin will be requested to furnish Government with information on the following points :—

(1) The grounds, if any, besides immemorial practice, on which the State of Cochin claims an absolute monopoly over (1) teak, etc., trees and (2) wild elephants.

(2) Particulars as to how these monopolies are now enforced.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) G. S. FORBES,
Secretary to Government.

To the Resident in Travancore and Cochin (through the Political department).

Official Memorandum No. 203, Revenue.

The Board of Revenue is requested to favour Government with its views on the accompanying draft of a Cochin Forest Regulation, with particular reference to the consideration how far the provisions proposed therein, as compared with that in force in this Presidency, are likely to press hardly on the people of Cochin.

2nd June 1900.

(Signed) G. S. FORBES,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue) with copy of draft regulation, and copy of Diwan's letter.

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), Forest Mis. No. 410, dated 26th July 1900.

Read—official memorandum from Government, Revenue Department, No. 203, dated 2nd June 1900, and reference thereon, Forest No. 192, dated 14th June 1900.

Read—letter from A. W. PEET, Esq., Conservator of Forests, Central Circle, dated 21st June 1900, No. 716.

Resolution—Forest Mis. No. 410, dated 26th July 1900.

The Board resolves to submit its remarks on the draft of a Cochin Forest Regulation forwarded with Government official memorandum, No. 203, dated 2nd June 1900.

2. *Chapter I—Section 1.*—Following the Madras Forest Act the section may be altered so as to provide (1) that the Diwan may exempt any place from the operation of the whole or any portion of the Cochin Forest Regulation, and (2) that the Regulation shall come into force on such day as the Diwan may, by notification in the Sarkar Official Gazette, direct.

3. *Section 2 (f).*—The term "Forest produce" is defined on the lines of the Government of India Enactment No. VII of 1878 as amended by Act V of 1890. In this connection the attention of Government is invited to the marginally-noted proceedings, copies of which are forwarded herewith.

(1) Board's Proceedings, Forest No. 503, dated 30th November 1891.
(2) Board's Proceedings, Forest No. 167, dated 28th March 1895.
(3) Board's Proceedings, Forest No. 114, dated 15th March 1897.

In line 2 for the clause "wherever found in or brought from", the wording of the India Act viz., "whether found in or brought from a forest or not" may be substituted. This is clearer than the wording in the Madras Act and is probably what the draft was intended to express.

In line 4 the word "their" may be inserted after the words "wild animals," so as to make it clear that the skins of wild animals only are intended to be treated as forest produce.

In the India Act wild animals are included under the second part of the definition and that appears to be the proper course unless there are special reasons to the contrary.

Section 2 (m).—The definition of the term "Magistrate" affords unnecessary wide discretion to the Diwan, inasmuch as it empowers him to invest even a Forest officer of any class with the powers of a Magistrate to try forest offences. The Board considers that, at all events, in the first few years after the introduction of the regulation only experienced Magistrates should try forest offences so as to minimize the risk of oppression. It accordingly suggests that the definition in the Madras Forest Act or the following may be adopted :—

"'Magistrate' means an officer invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first, second or third class under the Code of Criminal Procedure but excludes Magistrates of the third class specially precluded by the Diwan from trying forest offences."

Chapter II deals with monopoly trees. Prior to 1867, it was thought that Government had monopoly over sandalwood in this Presidency, but the correspondence disposed of in G.O., No. 1797, Revenue, dated 5th August 1867, disclosed the fact that the official records of earlier years did not lend support to this view. It therefore seems necessary that the alleged right of the Cochin Sarkar in regard to the monopoly trees should be most carefully examined before the regulation is passed into law. The Board would also suggest that, having regard to the extreme difficulty of protecting such trees growing on private lands, the great annoyance to the people which must be caused by the attempt to do so and the damage likely to be caused to crops by these trees, it would be well to give up the monopoly of teak, ebony and black wood growing on puravaka lands or at least to make such rules as will easily enable the ryot to have the trees which interfere with cultivation removed or the assessment on the land reduced.

Chapter III.—This chapter disposes far too summarily of the possible rights of the subjects of the Cochin State in forest areas.

Section 7, *line* 1.—For the words "any area" the words "any land" may be substituted.

Section 10.—The Board presumes that the Forest Settlement-officer is intended to investigate claims to the ownership of land before he proceeds to acquire it, but there ought to be a provision in this section—

(*a*) for publicly inviting claims to land as well as to any of the following rights, viz.:—

(1) a right of way,
(2) a right to a water-course or to the use of water.
(3) a right of pasture, or
(4) a right to forest produce; and

(*b*) for investigating and adjudicating upon such claims subject to an appeal to the Diwan in regard to the rejection of both classes of claims by the Forest Settlement-officer. In line 3 after the word "Sarkar," the words "which may be required to be included in the proposed reserved forest" may be inserted.

Sections 11 *and* 12.—The following addition may be made to section 11 and section 12 may be omitted altogether:—

In line 4, section 11, after the word "regulation" add "and all rights of way or to water, pasture or forest produce have been adjudicated upon as provided in section 10" and add at the end of the section "and thereafter no right of any description shall be acquired in or over such forest except under a grant or contract in writing made by the Diwan on behalf of the Sarkar."

Section 17.—This section makes no provision for protecting the rights legally vested in individuals or communities in unreserved forests. The Board considers that some provision of this kind is necessary so as to prevent unintentional confiscation of such rights by the Sarkar.

Section 19.—The necessity for providing for a more severe punishment than that prescribed in the Madras Act is not apparent, nor is it anywhere explained.

Sections 47 (*d*), (*e*), (*f*) *and* (*g*).—These clauses are redundant inasmuch as the sections referred to therein themselves empower the Diwan to make rules on the subject matters dealt with in those sections.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) N. S. BRODIE,
Acting Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, with the draft regulation, and one enclosure returned, and with copies of Board's Proceedings, Forest No. 503, dated 30th November 1891, No. 167, dated 28th March 1895, and No. 114, dated 15th March 1897.

From G. T. MACKENZIE, Esq., I.C.S., Acting Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Trivandrum, 3rd September 1900, Ref. on C. No. 2717.

With reference to * G.O., R. No. 245, Political, dated 12th June 1900, I have the honour to submit for the information of Government copies of letter, dated 30th August, from the Diwan, and of letter No. 2922, dated 11th August, from the Conservator of Forests, Cochin State.

* Forwarding G.O., No. 1503, Revenue, dated 2nd June 1970, read above.

2. The monopoly is founded on immemorial custom, is enforced upon orders which have been issued by the Darbar and is supported by the Courts of the Cochin State. On the other hand I am not aware that any body has ever objected to the monopoly or has wished for its abolition.

Enclosures.

Letter from the Diwan of Cochin, dated 30th August 1900, Ref. on C. No. 93 of 1876.

With reference to your letter, dated 19th June 1900, Ref. on C. No. 1735, enquiring on what grounds the Darbar claims an absolute monopoly over teak, &c., trees, and over wild elephants and how the monopolies are enforced, I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of my Conservator's letter of the 11th instant, Ref. on C. No. 2922.

2. The chief ground on which the above monopolies are claimed is immemorial custom. And immemorial practice, I beg to submit, is one of the strongest grounds that can be imagined in a case like this. Exactly similar monopolies based upon immemorial custom exist in other Native States such as Travancore and Mysore. In Cochin, this custom acquired the force of law under the Hooknamah issued as early as Thulam 970 M. E. (November 1795 A.D.), in which teak, blackwood and other trees, as well as wild elephants are enumerated among Sarkar monopolies. The monopoly over the former is more fully dealt with in the Hooknamahs of 1820 and 1822, while the notification issued by the Diwan with the sanction of His Highness the Raja in December 1869 deals specifically with the monopoly over wild elephants.

3. The monopolies are enforced by the Police and by the Revenue and Forest officers. Cases of infringement of the monopoly are charged before the magistracy who dispose of them under section 38 of Regulation III of 1010 M.E.

4. I shall, if necessary, forward to you copies of the above Hooknamahs and notifications.

Letter from the Conservator of Forests, Cochin State, dated 11th August 1900, No. 2922.

In reply to your Ref. on C. No. 1567 of 1875, dated the 19th ultimo, I have the honour to inform you that the Darbar's claim to an absolute monopoly over teak trees, &c., appears to be based not merely on immemorial custom but also on Hooknamahs dated 16th Edavom 995 and 9th Kanni 998 M.E. The shooting of wild elephants was prohibited by a Huzur order.

2. A substantial portion of Forest revenue is derived from the monopolies under reference.

3. The monopolies are enforced both by the Revenue and Forest subordinates. Cases of violation of rules are sent to the magistracy for disposal.

4. There are instances on record of permission refused for lopping branches of monopoly trees standing in cultivated lands.

5. I have not been able to find out any case of shooting of wild elephants without permission and there are on records three instances of permission granted by the Diwan for shooting wild elephants.

6. The felling of monopoly trees without permission is not one of common occurrence.

7. The monopoly trees are found only in special localities in the State and I have experienced no difficulty in enforcing the rules.

Order—Mis. No. 668, Political, dated 1st October 1900.

It is observed that in section 4 of the proposed regulation the Sarkar takes power to make rules to regulate the felling and removal of trees which are declared by section 3 to be the monopoly of the Sarkar. The Resident in Cochin will be requested to ascertain and report whether the Sarkar claims the right to enter on private land in order to fell and remove monopoly trees, and if so, whether such right has ever been judicially recognised.

(True Extract.)

G. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

To the Resident in Travancore and Cochin.

Read—also the following paper:—

From G. T. MACKENZIE, Esq., Acting Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Trivandrum, 1st November 1900, Ref. on C. No. 3295.

In reply to G.O., No. 668, Political, dated 1st October 1900, I have the honour to enclose copy of letter No. 93, dated 25th October 1900, from the Diwan of Cochin.

2. The information contained in this letter is new to me. I was not aware that the Cochin Darbar entered upon private lands and cut down monopoly trees. My belief was that the Darbar enforced its right by levying a seigniorage whenever a private owner cut down such trees * * * .

Enclosure.

Letter from the Diwan of Cochin, dated 25th October 1900, No. 93.

Adverting to your letter Ref. on C. No. 3088 of the 12th instant I have the honour to inform you that the Cochin Sarkar has always claimed and exercised the right to enter on private lands in order to fell and remove monopoly trees. Within the last 12 months several hundreds of teak* trees had been felled from private lands in the Talapilli, Mukundapuram and Chittoor taluks, and in no instance has the right of the Sarkar to enter private lands for felling and removing the monopoly trees been questioned: there is no judicial decision on the subject for the reason that there has never been any question about it.

* Mostly for making teak sleepers for the Shoranur-Cochin Railway, but partly also for sale generally.

2. The provisions of section 4 and section 18 (*g*) of the draft Forest Regulation give power to the Diwan to make rules such as would safeguard the interests of the ryots against any abuse of authority on the part of the Sarkar subordinates.

Order—No. 53, Political, dated 30th January 1901.

The Resident in Travancore and Cochin will be requested to offer the following advice to the Darbar:—

Chapter I, Section 1.—Alterations on the lines of the Madras Forest Act may be made in this section so as to provide (1) that the Diwan may exempt any place from the operation of the whole or any portion of the Cochin Forest Regulations, and (2) that the regulation shall come into force on such day as the Diwan may by official notification direct.

Section 2 (*f*).—In line 2 the expression "wherever found in or brought from" may be altered into "whether found in or brought from a forest or not". In line 4 "their" may be inserted after "wild animals" so as to make it clear that the skins of such animals only are intended to be treated as forest produce. In line 6 it is to be noted that "Sarkar forest" is not a defined term, and the phrase may be replaced by "from any reserved forest or from lands at the disposal of the Sarkar".

Section 2 (*m*).—The definition of the term "Magistrate" affords a very wide discretion to the Diwan, inasmuch as it empowers him to invest even a forest officer of any class with the powers of a magistrate to try forest offences. In the opinion, however, of Government it would seem advisable, at all events for the first few years after the introduction of the regulations, that in view to minimizing the risk of oppression none but experienced magistrates should try forest offences. The following definition may be adopted in lieu of that in the draft:—"'Magistrate' means an officer invested with the powers of a magistrate of the first, second or third class under the Code of Criminal Procedure, but excludes magistrates of the third class whom the Diwan may prohibit from trying forest offences."

Chapter II deals with monopoly trees. Even in view of the reasons set forth in the Diwan's letter of the 25th October 1900, No. 93, which formed an accompaniment to the Resident's letter of the 1st November, No. 3295, above read, the Governor in Council is not disposed to accept the position that the Cochin Sarkar has or should exercise the right to enter on private lands in order to fell and remove monopoly trees, unless indeed such right has been judicially recognized. Some further investigation should, it appears to Government, be made in this matter, and, even if judicial recognition of this privilege can be proved, it is suggested that, in view of the extreme difficulty of protecting monopoly trees growing on private lands, the great annoyance to the people which must necessarily be caused by an attempt to that end, and the damage likely to be caused to crops by these trees, the rules should be so modified as to enable the ryot to remove such as interfere with cultivation or to reduce the

assessment on the land. As presumably it is only the timber that the State considers of value, the right to fallen and withered branches and other débris may be surrendered.

Chapter III.—This chapter would appear to dispose far too summarily of the possible rights of the subjects of the Cochin State in forest areas.

Section 10.—The Forest Settlement-officer is presumably intended to investigate claims to the ownership of land before he proceeds to acquire it, but it seems necessary that there should be a provision in this section—

(*a*) for publicly inviting claims to any of the following rights, viz.:—

(1) land;
(2) a right of way;
(3) a right to a water-course or to the use of water;
(4) a right of pasture;
(5) a right to forest produce;

(*b*) for investigating and adjudicating upon such claims subject to an appeal to the Diwan in regard to the rejection of both classes of claims by the forest settlement-officer. In line 3, after the word "Sarkar" the words "which may be required to be included in the proposed reserved forest" may be inserted.

Sections 11 *and* 12.—The following addition may be made to section 11, and section 12 may be omitted altogether:—

In line 4 after the word "regulation" add "and all rights of way or rights to water, pasture or forest produce have been adjudicated upon as provided in section 10" and add at the end of the section "and thereafter no right of any description shall be acquired in or over such forest except under a grant or contract in writing made by the Diwan on behalf of the Sarkar."

Section 17.—This section makes no provision for protecting the rights legally vested in individuals or communities in unreserved forests. Some provision of the kind may be made to prevent unintentional confiscation of such rights by the Sarkar.

Section 19.—The necessity for providing for a more severe punishment than that prescribed in the Madras Act is not apparent, nor is it anywhere explained. The draft may be modified in this respect.

Section 47 (*d*), (*e*), (*f*) *and* (*g*).—These clauses are redundant, inasmuch as the sections therein referred to themselves empower the Diwan to make rules on the subject-matters dealt with in those sections.

(True Extract.)

G. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

To the Resident in Travancore and Cochin.
" Revenue Department.

Government {1901} of Madras.

POLITICAL.

Recd.	1901.	*Enclosure*
Regd.		*Spare copies*

G.O., No. 58, 31st January 1901.

JANUARY.

Residency Surgeon, Trivandrum.

Declaring that Mr. H. C. Perkins, —, belongs to the first of the classes of officers specified in article 1096 of the Civil Service Regulations and that he is entitled to draw a daily allowance of Rs. 5.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Read—the following paper:—

From G. T. MACKENZIE, Esq., Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, dated Camp, Cochin, 18th January 1901, C. No. 28-A.

Formerly the Residency Surgeon in Travancore was a commissioned officer from the Madras Medical department. A change was made by G.O., No. 256, dated 13th April 1896, and at present Dr. H. C. Perkins, an officer in the Travancore service on a salary of Rs. 550, draws an additional Rs. 100 as Residency Surgeon.

2. Until November 1900 there was no occasion for Dr. Perkins to go beyond Trivandrum on duty connected with the Residency, but in November a detachment of the Fourth Pioneers marching from Trichinopoly to Trivandrum to serve as the Resident's escort had several cases of cholera. I requested Dr. Perkins to go out and meet the detachment. He did so and sent in a bill for Rs. 10, travelling allowance at the rate of Rs. 5 per diem for his two days' travelling. I passed this bill and paid it at the Trivandrum treasury. The Accountant-General objects and says that it is necessary that Government, under article 1098, declare that Dr. Perkins is in a class entitled to draw Rs. 5 per diem.

3. I have, therefore, the honour to ask that this declaration be made. Previous Residency Surgeons drew Rs. 5 per diem and Dr. Perkins is an officer drawing more than Rs. 500 from the Travancore Darbar.

Order—No. 58, Political, dated 31st January 1901.

Under article 1098 of the Civil Service Regulations, the Governor in Council declares that Mr. H. C. Perkins, Residency Surgeon at Trivandrum, belongs to the first of the classes of officers specified in article 1096 and that he is entitled to draw a daily allowance of Rs. 5.

(True Extract.)

G. STOKES,
Chief Secretary.

To the Resident in Travancore and Cochin.
" Accountant-General.